

## **REMARKS**

Claims 1-11 are pending in the application.

By the foregoing Amendment, claims 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are amended. New claim 11 is added.

These changes are believed not to introduce new matter, and entry of the Amendment is respectfully requested.

Based on the above Amendment and the following Remarks, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider all outstanding rejections, and withdraw them.

### **Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102**

In paragraph 2 of the Office Action, claims 1, 3-7, 9, and 10 were rejected under section 102(e) as being anticipated by Toyooka. With respect to claim 4, this rejection is respectfully traversed as being based on a reference that does not teach the claimed invention. With respect to claims 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10, this rejection is respectfully submitted to be overcome by the amendments to independent claims 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7.

With respect to claim 4, the Office Action states that “Per claims 1, 3, 4 and 9, 10, Toyooka discloses a portable telephone ... comprising: ... Colored or lustrous fine fragments dispersedly applied onto said adhesive layer so that the fragments are adhesively held on said adhesive layer ...” The Examiner’s attention is respectfully directed to the language of claim 4, which recites “fine powders of colored or lustrous materials dispersedly *included in* said section formed of said transparent material.” The dispersed inclusion of fine powders is discussed in the present application

at page 8, lines 13-19, and page 8, line 28 - page 9, line 11, and is illustrated in Figure 10. It will be appreciated from the context of the application that a dispersed *inclusion* of fine particles *in* the transparent section, as required by claim 4, is different from the dispersed *application* of fine particles *on* a surface, as is taught by Toyooka; and that Toyooka does not teach a dispersed inclusion of fine particles in the transparent section.

On page 2 of the Office Action, it is noted that the rear of something “is just a relative term,” with one side of an object being the front or the rear, depending on the viewer’s perspective. It is respectfully submitted that as used in the present application, “rear face” clearly is used to connote the side that faces the interior of the telephone. In order to make explicit that which is already implicit, independent claims 1, 3, 6, and 7 have been amended to specify that the rear face is the side that faces the interior of the telephone.

In the present invention, as recited in claims 1, 3, 6, and 7, the decoration is applied to the rear face. In contrast, the decoration in Toyooka is applied to the front face (and it is clear from the context of Toyooka that “front face” connotes the side that faces away from the exterior of the telephone and towards the user when in use). It is pointed out that the technique of decorating on the back of glass (or a transparent plastic) is different from the technique of decorating on the front of glass, and that the appearance is different, also. *See Techniques in Glass Gilding*, <http://www.goldreverre.com/techniques.html>.

With respect to claim 3, the Examiner refers to “colored or lustrous fine fragments,” although claim 3 recites “a luminous material in the form of fine fragments.” “Luminous” is defined as “emitting light, especially emitting self-generated light” (*The American Heritage® Dictionary of the*

*English Language*, Fourth Edition, 2000). In contrast, “lustrous” is defined as “having a sheen or glow” or “gleaming with or as if with brilliant light; radiant” (*The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language*). Thus, “luminous” and “lustrous” mean different things, and Toyooka does not teach or suggest “a luminous material in the form of fine fragments.”

With respect to claim 5, Toyooka applies an adhesive layer over the transparent section as well as the peripheral section of the transparent guard plate, while in the invention as recited in amended claim 5, the adhesive layer is applied *only* on the rear face of the peripheral section, which peripheral section is now more precisely defined as the section around a transparent section having an approximate same size and shape as the display panel in a position corresponding to the display panel.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that Toyooka does not teach the invention as recited in claims 1, 3-7, 9, and 10; and that the rejection should be withdrawn.

#### Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

##### 1. Claim 8

In paragraph 4 of the Office Action, claim 8 was rejected under section 103(a) as being unpatentable over Toyooka in view of Snyder and Yoshida et al. The rejection of claim 8 is respectfully submitted to be overcome by the amendments to claim 8, for the same reasons as stated above with respect to claim 5.

As discussed above with respect to claim 5, Toyooka applies an adhesive layer over the transparent section as well as the peripheral section of the transparent guard plate, while in the

invention, the adhesive layer is applied only over the peripheral section. In the invention as recited in amended claim 8, the adhesive layer is provided *only* on the rear face of the peripheral section.

Snyder and Yoshida et al. are cited for their teachings of lenses in a face plate, and do not provide this teaching of the adhesive layer being provided *only* on the rear face of the peripheral section, which is missing from Toyooka. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the invention as recited in claim 8 is patentable over Toyooka in view of Snyder and Yoshida et al., and that the rejection should be withdrawn.

## 2. Claim 2

In paragraph 5 of the Office Action, claim 2 was rejected under section 103(a) as being unpatentable over Toyooka in view of Brotz. This rejection is respectfully traversed as being based on a reference that does not teach or suggest the claimed invention.

It is respectfully submitted that the Office Action incorrectly characterizes the teachings of the Brotz patent. In Brotz, a transparent upper face plate is *coated* with phosphors. Brotz does not teach or suggest that the face plate has the phosphors *mixed in* the face plate, as required by claim 2. Consequently, it is respectfully submitted that claim 2 is patentable over the Toyooka in view of Brotz, and that the rejection should be withdrawn.

## New claim 11

As stated in the present application at page 8, lines 7-10, “Specifically, the telephone body may be adapted to absorb energy through the stimulation of sunlight or fluorescent light so as to emit

light even in the night by making 5 % to 10 % by weight of a luminous material include in the paint.”

New claim 11, dependent from claim 3, has been added to recite the percent weight of luminous material as disclosed in the present application. It is respectfully submitted that the prior art of record does not teach or suggest the subject matter recited in new claim 11, and that the invention as recited in new claim 11 accordingly is patentable over the prior art of record.

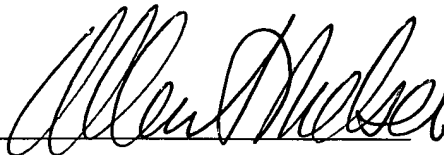
### Conclusion

All rejections have been complied with, properly traversed, or rendered moot. Thus, it now appears that the application is in condition for allowance. Should any questions arise, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned representative so that this case may receive an early Notice of Allowance.

Favorable consideration and allowance are earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

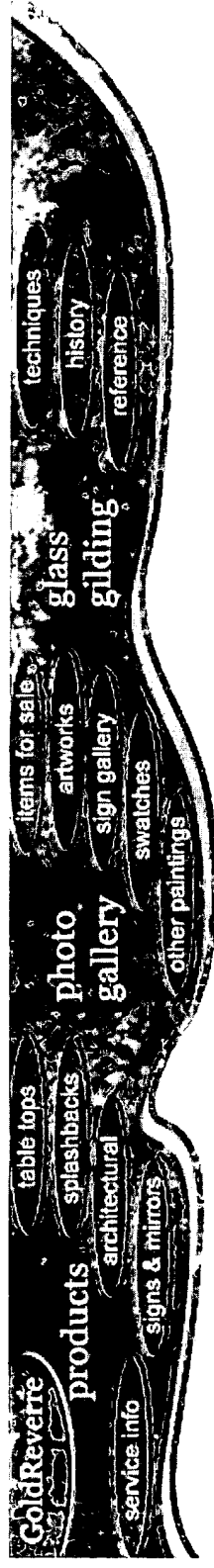
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## Introduction to Glass Gilding

Gilding has always been regarded as one of the more beguiling and mysterious of crafts. The thin sheets of gold leaf are beautiful, almost ethereal, and very enjoyable to work with.

Gilding on glass takes on an added visual quality. The gold is applied on the back or underside of the glass and is often combined with painting. The work is therefore protected from the front and has a particular clarity that comes from viewing through the glass.

Working on the back of the glass means working in reverse. Lettering is done in mirror image and painting is done with the highlights and detailing first and finishes with the background. Hence the term: reverse glass painting.

It doesn't have a painterly surface texture because it takes on the smooth surface of the glass and therefore looks almost printed.

Gilding on glass has close similarities with the other traditional methods of surface gilding. The two basic methods are water gilding for a bright mirror-like finish and oil gilding which is used to achieve a matt finish. Basic gold leaf window signwriting is most often water gilded. This can be combined with many other techniques and reverse painting for an unlimited variety of ways to decorate glass and form lettering.

The overriding characteristic is that of reflectivity. Glass gilding utilises the brilliant lustre of metal in a most striking way. The art is visually akin to jewellery, almost a cross between jewellery and painting. It relies on external illumination for the full effect and the appearance changes at different viewing angles.

Introduction

Gilding Leaf

glass

other gilding